ups in several important investment areas. The Canadian side showed interest in investing in India in informatics, biochemistry, environmental areas, products/services like paper recycling, waste paper and solid waste treatment etc. The Indian Business delegation held several one-to-one meetings with the representatives of the Canadian industry and as a result of this, joint venture agreements in several areas, are expected to fructify. The Canadian side also agreed to the suggestion by the Indian side that Canada should participate in the INTECHMART being organised in February, 1996.

Power Generation through Wind Mills

1763. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1 megawatt generation of electricity requires around Rs. 1 crore capital in 1 megawatt wind mill;

(b) whether it is a fact that approximately more than three lakh units are produced by 1 megawatt wind mill in a year;

(c) what is the average generation of electricity for 1 megawatt wind mill in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu alongwith the cost of production;

(d) whether entrepreneurs without having industrial or trading infrastructure are at disadvantage in generating electricity in wind mill; if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, what are the incentives offered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The capital investment for wind power project is between Rs.3.50-4.00 crores per MW.

(b) and (c) The generation of electricity from wind power depends upon the wind speed, availability of grid, availability of machnies, etc. at specific sites. The average annual generation from wind power ranges from 12 lakhs to 25 lakhs units per MW depending upon the site. The average annual generation in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu has been found to be more than 12 lakhs and 15 lakhs units per MW respectively.

(d) and (e) Entrepreneurs without having industrial or trading infrastructure are unable to avail promotional incentives of 100% accelerated depreciation and sales tax incentives, if any, given by the State Governments.

Developments in Computer Software Market

1764. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in what way the Computer Software market is developing in the country;

(b) how does it compare with the developments in international computer software market;

(c) how much software is imported in our country and from where; and

(d) what is being done to boost this market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR) of Software industry in India has been 38.6% in the last seven years. Currently, the Industry is worth Rs.

26050 million as given in details for the last three years:—

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		(Rupees in Million)	
Domestic Software Industry	4900	6950	10700
Export Software	6750	10200	15350
TOTAL:	11650	17150	26050

The world market of software is approx. US $360 billion at present, which is growing at the rate of 10% and approximately 3 to 6% of that representing the inter country trade in software and Indian share is approximately of that market.

(c) Software is permitted to be imported on Open General Licence (OGL) in any media or in any numbers of copies by actual user, computer manufacturer or any body for third party sale.

The imports during the last two years from various countries is given below:—

	1993-94	1994-95
	(Rs. in million)	
USA	285.3	283.9
U.K.	63.0	82.0
Singapore	135.3	413.6
Japan	3.5	26.4
Germany	18.1	43.2
Canada	8.2	17.3
Australia	19.5	43.1
TOTAL	565.0	1053.0

Import including other countries

(d) Government has reduced the import duty on all software to encourage the development of uptodate and customised application software, its competitiveness in the domestic industry and thus enhance the export potential and capabilities.

To promote software exports, five year tax holiday out of the block of first eight years has been given to Software Technology Park (STP) 100% units.

All STP units have been provided with central facilities comprising core computers, communication/datacum facilities to cater with the needs of software exporters for 100% export purposes. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) is also providing similar facilities to other units/industries.

औद्योगिक अनुसंधान

1765. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1991 में देश में नयी उदारीकृत औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा करने के बाद भारतीय उद्योग को विश्व उद्योग के मुकाबले प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सफल प्रतिस्पर्धा हेतु देश में औद्योगिक अनुसंधान को गति दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि जर्मनी में 2.9 प्रतिशत, अमरीका में 2.9 प्रतिशत, जापान में 2.8 प्रतिशत और इंग्लैंड में 2.3 प्रतिशत की तुलना में हमारे देश में सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का मात्र 0.8 प्रतिशत ही अनुसंधान कार्य पर खर्च किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने शोध और अनुसंधान कार्य को गति देने के लिए क्या योजना तैयार की है?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री और परमाणु ऊर्जा तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री तथा विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी): (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1991 में सरकार द्वारा घोषित नई उदारीकरण औद्योगिक नीति के कारण हमारे उद्योग को घरेलू तथा विश्वव्यापी बाजारों में मुख्य विदेशी कम्पनियों से संघर्ष की चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास विदेशी कम्पनियों से सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारे उद्योग को तकनीकी एवं वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर पर्याप्त रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाने में वास्तव में निर्णायक भूमिका अदा करता है।